## WASHINGTON CITY.

TO OUR SERBCRICKES.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, 1867.

62-Mr. Israel E Jaris, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling curi, assisted by Jaris Britanio, John Collins, J. Harritt, Ericket v. Warg, John K. Direntio, E. A. Evars, R. S. Jakes, T. Ashras, P. Curis, R. T. Romans. 42-Mr. C. W. Jaris, No. 1 Harrison street, Chelinani, Ohio, is our

gy-Mr. C. W. Jozes, No. I Harrison street, Clacinnau, Oline, is on squered solliceting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by R. J. Thomas, William H. Thomas, Thos. M. James, Dr. A. L. Chure Cassan Morans, and Richard Lexas. Receipts of either will be good. Sept. Mr. Cas. W. Beat h authorized to collect meners due th Union Office for subscriptions and advertisements in the District of

## OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. Phillip K. Miller, postmaster at Reading, Pennsylvania, in place of L. H. Wunder.

John M. Dixon, postmaster at Jefferson City, Missouri, in place of John S. McCracken, deceased

RENOMINATION OF SENATOR TOOMBS.

By referring to our telegraphic column it will be seen that at a caucus of the democratic members of the legislature of Georgia, held on yesterday, Hon. Robert Toombs was renominated for the Senate of the United States for the term of six years from the 3d of March, 1859, his present term of office expiring on that day. We congratulate the democracy of Georgis on the just, enlightened, and patriotic action of their representatives in thus retaining in the councils of the nation the services of one whose liberal views, practical statesmanship, and commanding abilities are known and appreciated in every section

BANKS AND BANKING-CONTINUED.

There is no subject upon which the people have been so emphatically deceived and imposed upon as that of banks. Some most excellent and worthy men have been so far misled by those who understand all about banks and banking as really to credit the fabulous pretensions imprudently put forth by the managers. They assume a perfection and usefulness which have no existence. When caught in acts which would doom ordinary men to infamy, they follow the example of old father Adam when caught sinning, and attempt to throw the responsibility upon some body else. There are some who are mean enough to attempt to throw the responsibility of the failure of the banks upon their wives and daughters. The man who will seek to shield himself from the conse quences of his own acts by throwing them upon the innocent ones of his family, because they have adornad themselves with what he has given them to wear is more contemptible than him who had less dread of sin than of being found out, and was properly kicked out of the Garden of Eden, and ordered to work for a living. Not a woman fit for a wife, nor a daughter properly brought up and educated, ever failed to listen to the honest and frank avowal of a husband and father as to the limit of the expenses which his mean indulgently bestowed will permit them to enjoy. It is only those who have been spoiled by improper in dulgences and a faulty education who fail to heed he serious and calm admonitions of a husband and a father. The frightful consequences which now visit our fair land are visible at every corner of the streets, and in every dwelling, whether of cut stone or marble, or of round logs notched down at the cor ners. Every man, woman, and child having a heart to palpitate at human suffering feels it. Who brought this suffering upon us? Not those household divinities who may have thoughtlessly enjoyed what false pride, stupid folly, or thoughtless ignorance thrust upon them. The real cause is found in deep-rooted but cherished errors of those who assume to have wisdom sufficient to manage and control the affairs of the world, when they are not really competent to give proper direction to their own. If evil conse quences have resulted from excessive importations of silks, laces, and useless fancy articles, the fault is not with those to whom they are unwisely given, but with those who brought them here and those who foolishly, perhaps fondly, but imprudently, bought them for those who would have lost none of their graces or charms without them.

Failing to throw the responsibility of the preser evils upon the daughters of Eve, it is sought to fas ten them upon over-trading with foreign countries. to gratify our fancies, but these have not caused the banks to refuse to pay their debts. If a bank owes it is no justification for non-payment that I clothmyself with all the productions which ingenuity or folly ever invented. I am entitled to my money whether I am a fop or a fool, or a wise and prudent men. My whims, caprices, or follies, or extravagances are nothing to the bank. They do not diminish the ability of the bank to pay, nor weaken, nor nullify my legal rights to demand and receive it. Whether our imports exceed our exports is nothing to the banks. Their obligation to pay is not mad to rest upon any such contingency. But this assumption has no foundation in fact. The commercial tables for the two last years, contained in the last year's report, show that, without reference to our profit on our exports, they exceeded our imports to the amount of twelve or fifteen years annually We are next told that the tariff is too low and caused the failure of the banks. The pretence is, that we buy abroad more than we sell, and that this creates a balance against us, and our specie is carried away to pay it. The fact that assumption is untrue is quite a sufficient answer. Add the profits on our exports to their home value, and it will make an aggregate sufficiently large to pay not only for our imports, but also the interest and profits upon our stocks and bonds held abroad. Consequently, this assumption wholly fails.

Another is, that the tariff is so low that our manufactures cannot prosper. This pretence is wholly fallacious. The articles which we can manufacture are protected by the tariff, upon an average, to near one-third of the cost of the articles abroad. Few pay more than one-third of the value of an article in order to induce some one to make it here. But whether the duty paid is high or low does not affect the banks. With a high duty, unless it amounts to an exclusion of importations, duties will be paid, and the banks will, of course, be called upon to furnish more coin. Instead of this excuse being valid, the Instead of this excuse compression amount of the currency for expansions, so materially enhance the crials and labor in manufacturing, that all the rest of the players, are now to play five games against each other to decide who is king of the board in America. It is Louisiana against Iown—the French school against the German.—Boston Post. banks, by doubling the amount of the currency through paper expansions, so materially enhance the the cost of the production is nearly or quite doubled. This increased price of manufactures, occasioned by the banks themselves, is the real and true cause

real protection. The whole fault, in this respect, is tariff. It follows that this pretended excuse for

bank faithlessness falls to the ground. A few have raised their hands towards Heav up their eyes, and asked, in an excusatory manner, What has become of all the specie?" The answer, instead of relieving the banks from the odium of promisebreaking, will show that the absence of abundance of specie is wholly chargeable to paper-money ma- make—as the last gubernatorial election shows—a king banks. When a good and bad currency are at- democratic gain of about seventy-eight thousand. tempted to be circulated together, the former is te- These were, indeed, amazing efforts with amazing renaciously clung to, and the latter pushed off upon sults; but in New York—the great Empire State of the every possible occasion. Our paper currency, be- Union-the democracy have surpassed what the ing poorer and less confided in than gold and silver, has been pushed into every possible channel marvellous efforts of their brethren of Ohio and Penn and the specie held in reserve. This naturally results sylvania. We have been accustomed to regard ten. in bank paper becoming almost exclusively our circulating medium. The demand for coin, while the banks professed ability to redeem, was limited, and comparatively little was seen. Bank paper held the field of circulation. Some old-fashioned people, who were behind the times in this fast age, quietly laid away gold and silver when it came to their hands, to meet future necessities. But the great mucl- clear gain of nearly one hundred thousand votes! This strom which has swallowed up gold and silver is great reaction and glorious triumph is thus aufound in our manufactories of gold and silver ware nounced in the Albany Atlas & Argus of yesterday and jewelry. Not being in demand for coin, because | morning's issue : the banks had made the paper currency in use, the manufacturers have used these metals to produce articles, some of material use, but mainly to gratify a disposition for show and splendor. We think it safe to say that there is in this country more in cost of gold and silver ware and personal ornaments than there is coin in the pockets of the people, and in housands upon thousands of houses more than there s of every kind of currency, including bank paper.

This truly lamentable state of things is chargeable

almost exclusively to the paper system, by its expelling gold and silver from circulation. banks fail to redeem their bills, the most dull bserver must see that all who can do so begin o hoard the real money. They do this, because t possesses real value, while paper has none. Hence his scarcity of coin is also attributable to the pernicious paper system, and affords no excuse for banks refusing to pay their debts. Every excuse fails them. In their agony they tell us that if the people would only have confidence in them their bills would be as good as gold and silver, and they would redeem them and pay their debts. This reminds us of Yemima Wilkinson, who gathered her followers on he shores of one of the beautiful lakes in western New York, where she held the property of all her faithful followers. Skepticism arose, and doubts were raised as to her being the true representative of the Supreme Being on earth. To remove all doubts, she proposed to walk upon the waters of the ake. Before taking a step upon them she called the members of her church, one by one, and inquired if they had faith in her ability to do so, and all save one answered affirmatively. His want of confidence induced her to postpone the miracle for a week, when, assembling, every one of the faithful expressed his unlimited confidence in her ability to walk dry-shod upon the waters. Thereupon this famous damsel, bandoning the lake, returned home, declaring that, as all had full faith, it was not necessary for her to walk upon the water to establish confidence in the minds of her people, which was all that she desired. It is so with the paper-issuing banks. If you have not faith and confidence in them, they won't pay; if you have it, then there is no necessity of paying. So between the want of confidence and the actual enjoyment of it they entirely omit to pay at all. The course of the banks leads us to the onclusion that they occupy about the same position as that most extraordinary woman, Miss Wilkinson, and that their pretensions have about the same foundations as hers. We shall have confidence in their ability when they actually pay. We can put no trust in a system, like Miss Wilkinson's, which rests requires us to disregard the truths of philosophy and soon to place confidence in what has been continually deceiving the public and disappointing expectations, by whomsoever endorsed. We don't believe that bank paper can ever make a good and safe cur-

LOUISIANA TRUE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE UNION.

rency any more than we do that the young lady could

walk upon the water.

Additional returns from Louisiana by telegraph disclose the gratifying fact that the democratic victory in that State on Monday last was much more brilliant and decisive than was first supposed. The following despatch was received at this office a few hours before going to press :

"NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 6. "Messrs. Eustis, Taylor, Davidson, and Sandidge re-clected; and the congressional delegation will therefore stand as before—three democrats to one know-nothing. Davidson's majority over Waterson is about one thou-sand, and over Sigur about two thousand. "On joint builtot of the legislature the democrats will have a majority of twenty-eight—sixteen in the senate and twelve in the house."

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday says : "We have received very meagre returns from Illinois with regard to the election of supreme judge in place of Hon. W. B. Scates, resigned. In Alton the vote was: Breese, 632; Webb, 20. A letter from Waterloo, Monroce county, dated at 11 o'clock, Tuesday night, gives us the vote, half counted, of Fountain precinet. It stood: Breese, 185; Webb, 19; Dougherty, 6. For State's attorney: Hamilton, 23; Abbot, 69; Bond, 11."

The Journal of Commerce of yesterday says: "Over \$27,000 worth of diamonds, seized by the collector as smuggled goods, will be sold to-morrow who understand this will believe that they ought to by Mr. Osgood, auctioneer, at the Commonwealth building,' in Nassau street. The sale will be for cash, in lots of ten carats each."

> Among the late arrivals in this city are Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Hon. Joseph McKibben, of California; Hon. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee; and Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky.

We learn from the New York papers that Mr. why those engaging in manufacturing fail to meet Morphy came off victor. He is, consequently, the their own expectations. If the tariff were raised champion chess-player of America.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

will be found in another part of the paper this evewith the banks in inflations of the currency, and ning, are replete with the welcome spirit of demothereby defeating all the protective qualities of the cratic rejoicing. Although we have the confident as-"Parian marble busts and figures," which, under the operation of the new tariff, is entitled to entry free of surances of friends, and the reluctant confessions of enumies, still we can scarcely persuade ourselves of the reality of the astounding revolution in public sentiment which has taken place in New York. It took three years for the democracy of Ohio to annihilate an opposition majority of eighty thousand. It took three years for the democracy of Pennsylvania to whole country has hitherto regarded as the almost fifteen, and twenty thousand majorities as pretty emphatic and decisive evidences of popular will; but the victory just achieved by the democracy of New York throws all previous figures completely in the shade; for, from the returns before us of the ele tion of Tuesday last, it would appear that they have within the short space of twelve months made a

The letters of our New York correspondents,

"The democrats have carried their State ticket by about The democrats have carried their state tract by about 17EN THOUSAND majority over the republicans, and by more than one hundred thousand majority over the Americans. Two years since the Americans carried the State against the divided democracy by fifty thousand; and last year the republicans succeeded against us by eighty thou-

"In the face of such overwhelming defeats, it would in the face of such overwheiming deteats, it would appear to be presumptuous in us to have entered again, with carnestness, upon the contest. And yet we were not only ready to challenge our opponents to the field, but we were conscious of our ability to beat them. We did not promise success, nor indulge in any degree of idle boasting; but we had a firm faith, and we did not hesite to pledge our reputation upon it, that the State could carried, and that it needed only a full democratic yote

to insure a victory.

"The result has fulfilled our expectations

to insure a victory.

"The result has fulfilled our expectations—in some respects surpassed them. We carry the State—electing the judge of appeals and State officers by 10,000 over the republicans—a gain of 90,000 on last year; and we take the legislature out of the control of the party that so grossly and wickedly abused its power in it, and, though we do not claim a majority in both branches, it is probable that the presence of the few Americans elected will be enough to prevent the republicans from controlling it.

"This triumph has been won, it is true, upon a greatly diminished vote; but it is not on that account less evidence of a change in public sentiment. Political revolutions are always accomplished by such gradations. The electors who in 1856 voted for Fremont, and this year absented themselves from the polls, gave evidence of their change of word and of mind by this abstention. The step from passive acquiescence in democratic success now and active co-operation next year is no greater than the one they have already made; and they will take it, also, when the time comes, or else the signs which indicate a popular reaction fail.

"But the reaction of popular sentiment has not manifested itself alone in the significant silence of so many of our opponents of last year. The hosts that railied openly under our banner and took active part in the contest are to be numbered by tens of thousands; and we do not hesitate to say that if the whole vote of the State had been larger, if the classes who abstained from participation in the contest had been called out and compelled to choose between a perpetuation of republican management and the ascendency of the democratic party, the majority

choose between a perpetuation of republican managemen and the ascendency of the democratic party, the majority for the latter would have been still greater."

We are indebted to the politeness of Commissioner Holt for a copy of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report for the year 1856.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 4.

ARE WE TO HAVE A HARD WINTER ! The New York Evening Post is anxious lest the con nerce of that city may be obstructed during the coming winter by ice in the harbor. For the comfort of our con temporary, we will state that in this region the knowing ones are prophesying a mild winter. The corn husks are said to be remarkably thin-a sure sign, in the rural dis tricts, that the winter will not be severe. A friend at our side assures us that observation, continued during a serie of years, led him to a full belief in the reliability of this

In this connexion we would also like to ask those are scientific in matters of climatology whether there is any reason to suppose that the dryness of several pretrust in a system, like Miss Wilkinson's, which rests ceding seasons has anything to do, in way of the cause and solely in faith without works, and to believe which effect, with their coldness? or whether the dryness and

THE TIMES IN NEW YORK. -The New York correspond-

ent of the Baltimore Sun writes :
"The unemployed laborers and others made anoth "The unemployed laborers and others made another demonstration yesterday in the Park. They assembled to the number of 4,000 or 5,000, and paraded the streets. Several of the more indiscreet and violent addressed the gathering, declaring that they must procure or devise some means for the relief of their starving families, urging the crowd to assemble every day, and to march every day to the City Hall, and there petition the 'government' for employment, for relief, and finally, if necessary, to compel them to give it, asserting that they have a perfect right to do so, as every man who is willing to work has a right to a living. The assemblage finally marched to the City Hall, where they had before the mayor a petition to the city council asking them to proceed with the public works, and thus give them employment. The mayor, after counselling peace and quietness, promised to mayor, after counselling peace and quietness, promised use his efforts to meet their wants. One of the speaker in reply, said they were tired of waiting; that their fan in reply, said they were tired of waiting; that their families were almost on the point of starvation, and, if not promptly relieved, the cry would be 'work or death.' Others said they would wait until Monday, to which time finally the meeting adjourned. Many good citizens look upon these threatening movements with fear and trembling, and anticipate that ere the winter is over we shall have terrible 'bread riots' and a reign of terror.''

RETURN OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO CANADA.—Sir Edmund and Lady Head reached town yesterday, p. m., at about 2 o'clock. The commander of the forces and staff, and the mayor and members of the city council, were in attendance to receive them. Col. Moffat, commanding the district and staff, and Lieut. Col. Dyde, commanding the Montreal volunteers, with the office. manding the district and staff, and Lieut. Col. Dyde, commanding the Montreal volunteers, with the officers commanding the several city corps under his command, were also in attendance to welcome his excellency. A large number of citizens were also assembled to witness the arrival. His excellency was conveyed by his worship the mayor in his oxrifage to the City Hall, where an address was presented to him. Lady Head taking her seat in Gen. Eyre's carriage after the presentation of the address, the vice-regal party proceeded to the general's, whose guests Sir Edmund and Lady Head will be, we understand, until to-morrow morning, when they leave for Toronto.—Montreal Gazette, Noc. 4.

THE FATE OF CHRIS. LILLY .- While I was in Nicaragua THE FATE OF CREES. LILLY.—While I was in Nicaragua last winter I wrote you an account of the arrest of Chris. Lilly, the well-known New York "fancy man," and the confiscation of his little vessel, loaded with coffee and cocca, by the fleet of Guatemais. It was stated some time after that Lilly had been released by the Guatemalian or Salvadorian government. But many months having transpired without his having turned up, suspicion of foul play began to be entertained, and an inquiry was instituted, resulting in proof that he and his companion, named Yates, were most brutrally murdered by the commander of the Guatemalian fleet. So writes a correspondent of the New York Times from Central America.

ros Eurory. There are now loading grain and GRAIN FOR EXERCIS.—There are now loading grain and use the post, (says the Journal of Commerce,) the large number of thirty ships, all for Europe, about hulf being for Liverpool and the remainder for Glasgow. They will average about 20,000 bushels for each ship. Such a wholesale exportation of these two great staple articles of The Turiff of 1857.—The Secretary of the Treasury (on

ruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent. on "bisque statuttes," which are also entitled to entry free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has affirm

the decision of the collector of customs at Boston, refusing to admit to entry free of duty "white tiles for furnaces,

ebony," that article under the present tariff being enti-

Intelligence from Puget Sound. - The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday morning a highly-interesting letter from J. W. Nesmith, esq., superintendent of Washington and Oregon Territories, dated Salem, Oregon, September 11. That gentleman encloses from Agent immons an account of the murder of Col. J. N. Ebey, at his residence on Whidby's island.

The Indians who perpetrated this outrage (says the superintendent) are from the British possessions, to the northward of Puget Sound. They are a fierce, warlike, and athletic race, superior in every respect to any Indians on the Pacific coast. They have large canoes, some of which will carry one hundred men, and in which they proceed to sea with perfect safety. For several years they Sound, sometimes for the purposes of trade, and at other times to commit depredations upon our people. Their immense canoes afford them the most rapid facilities for mmunicating with all portions of our settlements on the Sound. They are well supplied with arms and am munition, procured from the British traders of the North and possess the power to inflict great injury upon the scattered and defenceless settlements within their reach

In order to afford protection to our people there should be one or two small steamers stationed at or near the straits of Facca to intercept these bands of foreign ma-rauders, who are constantly making warlike incursions into the sound. If some such protection is not afforded by the government there is danger of the entire settler

being broken up.

Col. Ebey was attacked by a party of northern Indi after he had retired for the night. Upon ordering the Indians off his premises, he was fired upon and killed almost immediately. George A. Culiss, the United States

nurshal, and his wife, were the guests of Colonel Ebey a the time, but effected their escape in a mirrorulous

citement. Several parties of these Indians were cap-tured; a meeting held, at which prompt measures were decided upon. Several Indians were set at liberty to pro ceed to their tribe and inform them that six weeks would be given them in which to procure the head of Col. Ebey and his murderers. If they should fail to perthen the remaining prisoners were to be nediately put to death.

Artesian Wells. - By private advices to October 1st we learn that Captain John Polk's artesian boring expedition, on the Pecos river, is fairly and successfully at work. The small steam-engine taken out by Capt. Polk works admirably. All hands were well.

New Depository for Public Money .- The Sec Treasury, in accordance with the request of the Secretary of the Interior, has established at Omaha city, Nebraska Territory, a new depositary for public money, for the action of the Indian depo

The United States Steam Frigate Susquehannet. The Navy Department received yesterday morning a letter from Captain Sands, of the United States steam frigate Susquenna, dated Spezzia Bay, Sardinia, October 14th. Capt. ands states that, on passing the straits of Gibraltar, he shaped his course along that part of the coast of Barba known as the "Riff coast" for the purpose of showing his colors, and letting the inhabitants, who are generally un rstood to be piratically disposed, know that any outrages or depredations upon vessels carrying a similar the will be followed speedily by punishment. He would leave Spezzia in a few days for Key West.

The United States Steam Frigate Niagara. The Secretar of the Navy also received a letter from Captain Hudson of the United States steam frigate Niagam, dated Key ham Docks, Plymouth, October 28, 1857. The Ningara was still at Keyham basin, and workmen were engageday and night in getting out the telegraphic cable. hundred miles of the cable had already been landed.

The board of directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Co. any had informed Captain Hudson that they were in treaty, and making arrangements not only for cable enough to replace what had been lost, but sufficient to crease its extreme length to three thousand miles. The engineer of the company was now engaged with a steamer an attempt to recover that portion of the wire which had been run out previous to its parting at sea. Captain Hudson would leave that port for New York at he earliest date after landing the cable, which he hoped o accomplish by the 5th or 8th of November.

Captain Hudson had been requested by the board of lirectors to permit the stern and bow shears, and other fixtures now on board the Niagara, to remain in their present position until her arrival in America, so as to be vailable for use on the occasion of laying the cable next season, in the event of permission being given by the government of the United States for the continued emoloyment of the Niagara on this service. Captain Hudreplied that he should comply with their request, unless he should be otherwise directed by the Secretary of Navy before he left that port for the United Stat

A NUT FOR ABOLITIONISIS.—A petition was pro-Judge Hudson of Greenbrier county, on Tuesday, sign by old Willis, a free negro formerly belonging to Jam by old Willis, a free negro formerly belonging to James Frazier, deceased, requesting permission of the court to suffer him to become a slave again. It seems that Willis has tried life among the abolitionists, and, having become convinced that negro freedom is a grand humbug, he de-sires to choose another master in the State of Virginia. He selected Mr. Thomas as his master.

[Richmond Enquirer.

For Libraia.—The Danville Virginia train brought down seventy negroes, on Tuesday, destined for Liberia. The Whig states that they were emancipated by the will of the late J. J. Watson, of Frince Edward county, Va., and will sail from Norfolk in the course of a few days. We wish them a prosperous voyage.

The New York Herald says: "Among the persons whom the present troubles have forced to suspend, we hear of many, nearly one-half, who are already making preparations to resume business on a prudent and contracted scale. They delay their decision in order to follow the banks, if possible."

Snow Knee Darr.—A gentleman just from Supering North, says that two weeks ago he waded in su that was knee deep, between Stevens's Point and perior.—Chicago Journal, Nov. 3.

ut, in his letter to the Your New Mexican corre The Tury of 1891.—The Secretary of the Treasury (our new Mexican correspondent, in mappeal) has overruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent. on "Parian marble busts and figures," which, under the name of Arizona," and displays a most wonderful ignomance of Arizona." rance of the vast region of country-six hundred miles long containing nearly 30,000 square miles which, in fact, constitutes the Territory of Arizona. The Mesilla valley, although a valuable portion of the new Territory, is but a small part of it. The valley of the Valle de Sauz, San Pedro, Santa Cruz, Calabazas, and the branches, seem never to have been heard of by your correspondent. His remarks in reference to the mineral resources of Arlzona display an equal lack in knowledge of the potassium, sodium, aluminum in ingots and leaf, oil of naphtha, and uric acid, 'holding that these articles did not properly come under the head of "philosophical apparatus."

The reports in the office of the Secretary of War for portions in the Territory show conclusively that it is the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against certain wrongs and outrages, with the commission of the Territory show conclusively that it is the richest portion of our national domain, especially and which they themselves had, no doubt, long been factors and the pretended precautions against certain wrongs and outrages, with the commission of which they themselves had, no doubt, long been factors and the pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and which they themselves had, no doubt, long been factors and the pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions are presented to servicely serve their matters and sondry other pretended precautions are presented and the pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and sondry other pretended precautions against the richest portion of our national domain, especially and the pretended precautions are presented to servicely serve their matters and the property of war the property of w The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also in silver. I have in my possession copies of Mexican overruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent on "salted peppers," which are entitled to entry as unenumerated at a pers," which are entitled to entry as unenumerated at a duty of 15 per cent.

The Secretary of the 'Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at Baltimore, charging a duty of 8 per cent on "green ebeny," that article under the present tariff being enti-

tied to entry free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at San Diego, California, charging a duty of 20 per cent. od exclored on "mules," which, by the present tariff, are entitled to entry free of duty.

Mexican civilization and the people of Sonoria. Since the acquisition of this new Territory by the United States, population and the people of Sonoria. Since the acquisition of this new Territory by the United States, population and the people of Sonoria.

Since the acquisition of this new Territory by the United States, population and the people of Sonoria. rial government. The remark of your correspondent, that the government in favor of the territorial organization is "the work of political mountebanks," is simply absurd. Not a politician is concerned in the movement. It is simply a petition from the people to Congress for protection, and its only motive is their exposed and defenceless situation. The organization of Arizona will at once lead to the development of silver mines, whose yield will affect the commercial world as sensibly as has the gold of California. Evidence of a perfectly convincing character, both as to the natural wealth of the country and the necessities of the people for protection, will laid before Congress at its opening. A number of gen-tlemen now in this city are able to testify from personal observation to these facts. The Hon. Senator Gwin in his possession specimens of silver ore yielding upwards of seven thousand dollars to the ton of ore from the mines of Arizona.

In this connexion, an extract from a letter received from a resident of Arizons, now in San Francisco, purchasing machinery for the prosecution of silver min

The ores from the Heintzelman mine took the mium at the Mechanics' Fair just closed, where all mium at the Mechanics' Fair just closed, where all the ores from California and the western coast were on exhibition. So Arizona leads California, the great mineral State; regular veins yielding \$8,000 per ton of ore are scarce even in the gold regions. All we need is good government and honest legislation to make Arizona equal in production of precious metals, if not exceed California. Incredible, but true.

C. D. POSTON.

I am able to youch for the entire reliability of Mr. Poston's statements.

The letter of your correspondent is a forcible illustra

tion of one strong argument in favor of the organization of the new Territory of Arizona—and that is, the entire ig norance of the country which obtains in New Mexico proper. New Mexico exercises no influence for good over it; affords it no protection; and opposes the separation only because a separation will build up in Arizona an Ameri-can State. New Mexico is thoroughly Mexican, and de-sires to remain so. The necessity for American influence to be felt with its true power is powerfully seen in the contrast between the English and American citizens in Sonora and on the Gulf of California. Outrage upon outrage is committed without redress upon America nation nor desire to protect our people. A strong terri-torial government in Arizona, besides developing our new possession, will react upon the adjoining Mexican provnces much to our benefit. Every mail from Californ brings additional news of murder and plunder on the Mexican frontier. There are other strong arguments in favor of the territorial organization—such as the sity for the protection and successful operation of the overland mail-route to California, and the introduction of a population along it which will at once break the power of the various Indian tribes north and south of the Gila; but I intended only to notice the singular want of knowledge of the country displayed by your correspondent.

There is good reason to believe that this st ter understood by those here in authority, and that early legislation will be recommended to Congress in reference

Very sincerely, your obedient servant, SYLVESTER MOWRY,

WILLARDS' HOPEL, Nov. 4, 1857.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

is already before the world. It has doubtless been reseived throughout the country by all true patriots with high gratification, but without the slightest surprise. The unfaltering fidelity of New York city to the solemn and sacred guarantees of the constitution and to the great cardinal principles of the democratic faith has long since become proverbial. Cold, crafty, craven, calculating treason, in its transparent and clumsy disguise of a hypo-critical assumption of philanthropy, has never found much favor here among any, save canting mountebanks antiquated spinsters, and professional agitators of the pea nut school, who, whatever may be thought abroad o their doings, are with us only objects of bitter ridicule to the serious, and of infinite merriment to all who keenly relish and appreciate the ludicrous.

The democracy of this city have not only stood dur the most perilous periods as an impassable barrier be tween the constitution and the clamorous truitors who sought to successfully assail it, but they have served as the invincible nucleus around which the returning s and patriotism of the whole North have ever railied to again do battle under the glorious and unsulfied standard which, either through weakness or baseness, they had been induced to desert. The cheering revolution which has just taken place throughout the whole State received its first impetus from this city, and the utter contemp and universal disgust which all minds not hopelessly in pregnated with political poison were at length compelled to regard the monstrous doctrines of niggerism, and the still more monstrous practices of the hollow-hearted charlatans who were, and are, its recognised leaders, render ed the indignant repudiation of both, which we have just witnessed, a mere foregone conclusion.

Among the many cheering features of this signal dem

ocratic triumph may be mentioned the almost entire au-nihilation of the dark-lantern fraternity. The result shows that they have pretty well dwindled down to the Irish Orangemen and English and Scotch royalists, of whom they were originally composed. It would now be no easy matter to find a man of ordinary sense or respectability admitting that he ever belonged to or countenanced thi secret organization of dastardly and traitorous miscreants Never, perhaps, in the whole history of this State, has there occurred a political triumph of which we have so just reason to be proud. The contest was waged exclusively on principle. There were no side issues to blind the people. Every man voted understandingly, and the result is one in relation to which there can be no possible cavil. There was nothing about any of our candidates calculated to sway a single vote in the direction of his favor, while there was much in the antecedents of some to have made them, under ordinary circumstances, peculiarly obnoxious to all sound democrats.

though the day was as brilliant as the triumph which its The increase of geographical science the past twenty years close proclaimed. No man possessing the least inclina- has been marvellous

tion to vote had the shadow of an excuse for omitting t deposite his ballot, and yet more than one-third of the deposite his ballot, and yet more than one-third of the electors passed listlessly by the polls without the slightest seeming concern in regard to what was transpiring around them. Heretofore the enemies of the democracy have endeavored to partially relieve themselves from the odium and mortification of their defeats by attributing them to frauds upon the ballot-box, and to ruffian violence upon to frauds upon the ballot-box, and to ruffian violence upon peaceable, law-abiding citizens. Tuesday's history un-answerably refutes this pitiful slander, and conclusively proves that wherever frauds have been perpetrated, and hireling ruffians employed to bully and blaspheme about the polls, the democracy have not been gamers by either. On this last occasion the opposition had a purely partian police, specially created to subserve their own base ends, under their own exclusive control, and ready to do any miliar. An unequivocal and ignominions defeat was the very natural result of their impudent hypocrisy.

In all times of mancial or national danger the masses of the people instinctively fall back upon the democratic party for guidance and relief. A babe does not more surely nestle in its mother's bosom at the approach of any seening peril. This feeling of hopeful confidence in the ability and truthful desire of the democracy to exin the ability and truthful desire of the democracy to ex-tricate them from the impending rufu which ther have been instrumental in bringing upon themselves and the country was never more strikingly insulfested among the people than at present. The lofty daring and self-sacrificing patriotism which have ever char-acterized the conduct of so many leading democrats during critical times are beyond all praise. In how many instances have they cheerfully given them many instances have they cheerfully given them-selves up as sacrifices for their country's good? We never have been at a loss for men to form or lead forlorn hopes. We are sublime in danger and indefatigable and undismayed in adversity; and, if we but condu-ourselves with common discretion amid the political preperity which is now pouring in upon us from all sides, we shall enjoy a long lease on power, and render great me lasting blessings to the nation which already owes so much

Nor is it enough that we should have the best and ablest men in the nation at the head of affairs in Wash ablest men in the nation at the head of affairs in Washington. True, they are of the first importance—are indispensably necessary. Without them all else avails nothing; but still the great mass of the people, who lack either time, opportunity, or inclination to study out the character of a party through its history, are very apt to form their opinions of it, and be controlled in their action, by the conduct of its leaders and office-holders under their own immediate observation. Our opponents every stripe and grade have ever been loud-mouthed promises to the people when seeking power, but in every case wherein they have succeeded in obtaining it their performances have fallen most wofully short the measure of their professions. The first temporary foothold which they obtain on power they invariably seem to construe into a life lease, and never fail to so conduct themselves that ere a single year has passed the whole communit become disgusted with their drivelling vagaries and in becility, and shocked at their unblush becility, and shocked at their unblushing corruption. we would now profit properly by the lesson thus tau in the history of our opponents, let us place none i integrity; let us fall back upon the old and trusty, but lately almost forgotten, landmarks of our party, and we shall avoid many disasters in the future wh erwise inevitably and justly overtake us. Above all, we must under no circumstances permit ourselves to be hoodwinked or thrown from our present well-poised bal ance by the fulsome and hypocritical adulation of hireling journalists, who used their best and worst efforts during the whole presidential campaign to deery our principles, and traduce and defeat our candidates. We triumphed in defiance of them, and now, in our still increasing pro-perity, we certainly neither need nor wish any of their useless and treacherous aid. While it is on their part forced tribute and base concession to our power, we mus not permit them to labor under the delu the world misinterpret their motive or over-estima their importance. They only seek our confidence for pre-ent gain, and an opportunity to stab us at the first oppor-

No one can doubt that our city has done well. No

means have been left untried to remove New York from the democratic faith and rule. But all in vain. We have had a paid and spy police thrust upon us. The grog-shops and liquor saloons were closed, for it was said that from these came the democratic voters. Glass bal-lot-boxes were introduced, for it was agreed that the democrats succeed by stuffing the ballot-boxes. But, alas, alas! with the police or without it, with liquoshops opened or shut, with glass or wooden boxes, the votes of the democracy count as well, and there are just as many of them. And the knell of the party, routed in the city, has been sounded in the State; and the good State Indeed, no reasonable doubt can be entertain The result of the election in this city on Tuesday last that the democrats have carried the State. But the sen ate will probably remain in the hands of the republ cans, and this, with the veto of the governor, will prevent the repeal of the odious municipal law, and prevent such modifications of the banking laws of this State as the public good imperiously demands. Indeed, it is quite questionable whether the republicans, as such, do not demand a change in the banking laws of the State quite as in riously and radically as the democrats; and, if so, the matter will be early adjusted. The New York Post the other night seemed rather glad that the democrats had probably carried the State, and put its rejoicing on the ground that we need a reform, and the democrats are the men to give it to the State. But the triumph is a noble one, and has put the paper theories of the republicans t the wind in regard to the latter and the defeat of the de mocracy. The policy of the republicans has been to ma the election of the mayor stand by itself in December but the attempt to defeat Mr. Wood will meet with signal rebuke at the polls. The defeat of Bradford as st rogate has led to the mention of his name in connexion with the office of mayor to run against Mr. Wood. But I am inclined to think that Jim Nye, as he is called, the present nominal head of the police commission, is to be the man on whom the combined opposition will make The bargain between the republicans, the Americans, and the anti-Wood men generally, has been made. Colone Nye is supposed to possess qualities to unite all the force in the opposition. But a Waterleo defeat awaits the gentlemen at the polls, and the boasted 20,000 majority they intend to roll up will not be found when so much needed. Mr. Wood will walk the course with a

> Bands of men parade our streets 4,000 and 5,000 strong men who want to work and can get none to do-m families that ask for bread and cannot get enough to of A most exciting meeting was held to-day. Speeches of an mottoes and devices were displayed; some calling out to bread or blood : and the demonstration is to be kept " day by day, and the procession will swell to 30,000, no one can foresee what the end will be. Yesterday the mayer made an address and promised the crowd all the relief it may be in his power to give.

track and need not hurry.

Notwithstanding the awful pressure on the book trade the Harpers continue to issue from their house new works of a sterling character. A recent issue, in three large and handsome volumes, has been made, called "Travel and Discoveries in North and Central Africa; being journal of an expedition undertaken under the auspices her Britannic Majesty's government in the years 1849

'55. By Henry Barth.'' Almost the whole of the world An unprecedented apathy prevailed everywhere, al- except Central Africa has been laid open to public gar-But the interior of Africa has been